

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

Modernization of prisons

811. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that first phase of modernization of prisons was launched in the year 2002-03 which had to be completed in five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that second phase of modernization could not be taken up due to various reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India, however launched a Non-Plan Scheme of Modernization of Prisons from 2002 to 2007 and with further extension upto 2009, involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme of Modernization of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have been constructed by the State Governments which has resulted in reducing the overcrowding in prisons from 122.8% in 2009 to 112.2 % in 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. No new scheme could be introduced before the completion of mid-term review of the 12th Five Year Plan.

Naxal activities

†812. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to curb naxal activities in the country

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and whether Government has carried any study to find the reasons for growth of naxal activities in the country;

(b) the issues that were discussed in the meeting with the State representatives held in June on the naxalite problems and the steps taken to implement them;

(c) the number of soldiers, police personnel, and civilians killed by naxals during last three years;

(d) the number of naxals captured or killed in encounters during last three years;

(e) the quantum of damage caused to Government property; and

(f) whether number of naxal incidents has been rising every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The Central Government has a four pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency - Security Related Measures; Development Related Measures; Ensuring Rights and Entitlements of Local Communities and Public Perception Management, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes and measures.

In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme(SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. In addition, other security related interventions include providing helicopters to States, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme (in place of old Integrated Action Plan), the Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) etc.

To ensure Rights and Entitlements of local communities, the Central Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008 have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act.

Under Public Perception Management, the Central Government is implementing the Media Plan to convey the Government's view to the people of LWE affected areas through the Media.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term.

The Central Government has not conducted any study into the reasons of growth of LWE activities. However, the Government is aware of the issue. The vacuum created by absence of administrative and political institutions has resulted in growth of Maoists. The Maoists operate in this vacuum and seek to offer an alternative system of governance and promises emancipation of tribals/ locals from the clutches of 'exploiter class'.

(b) During the meeting held by the Union Home Minister on 27.06.2014 with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the 10 LWE affected states, the LWE situation in the Country was reviewed and a number of decisions relating to security and development of the LWE affected areas were taken. The Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated follow up action on the decisions taken during the meeting.

(c) and (d) The number of civilians killed, security forces personnel killed, naxals killed and naxals arrested during the last three years and in the current year (upto 9th July) are given below:

Year	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
2011	142	469	99	2030
2012	114	301	74	1901
2013	115	282	100	1397
2014 (upto 9th July)	61	125	38	751

(e) The exact quantum of damage to Government property is not centrally maintained. However, the State-wise details of damage caused to economic infrastructure in the current year (up to 30th June) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) There has been no rise in the incidents of LWE violence from 2010 onwards, as may be seen from the data given below:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	2213	1005
2011	1760	611
2012	1415	415
2013	1136	397
2014 (upto 9th July)	613	186

Statement*Incidents of Economic Targets by Left Wing Extremists*

		2014 (upto 30.06.14)	TOTAL
Economic Targets	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0 (0)
		Essar Steel	0 (0)
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0 (0)
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	1 (5)
		Essar Pipe Lines	2 (0)
		BRO	0 (0)
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0 (0)
	Odisha	Essar Pipe Lines	0 (0)
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	3 (0)
	Maharashtra	BRO	0 (0)
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0 (1)
	Bihar	Cement Plant	0 (0)
		Solar Plate	0 (0)
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	1 (5)
	Jharkhand	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	3 (0)
	Essar Pipe lines	0 (0)	
Telangana	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	1 (1)	
Railways	Andhra Pradesh		0 (0)
	Bihar		3 (3)
	Chhattisgarh		1 (5)
	Jharkhand		1 (1)
	Maharashtra		0 (0)
	Odisha		0 (0)
	West Bengal		0 (0)
	Uttar Pradesh		0 (0)
			11 (12)
			5 (9)

		2014 (upto 30.06.14)	TOTAL
Telephone exchange/ tower	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Bihar	4 (2)	
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	Chhattisgarh	1 (0)	
	Jharkhand	0 (0)	8 (5)
	Odisha	0 (3)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	
	Madhya Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Telangana	3 (0)	
Power Plant	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	0 (1)
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	Bihar	0 (1)	
Mining	Odisha	0 (0)	
	Jharkhand	0 (0)	
	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	
Pole/transmission	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	
	Odisha	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Jharkhand	0 (0)	
Panchayat Bhawan	Chhattisgarh	0 (0)	
	Jharkhand	2 (2)	
	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
	Maharashtra	0 (2)	2 (6)
	Bihar	0 (1)	
	Odisha	0 (1)	
	West Bengal	0 (0)	

	Chhattisgarh	0 (1)	
	Andhra Pradesh	0 (0)	
School Building	Jharkhand	1 (1)	5 (3)
	Bihar	4 (1)	
	Maharashtra	0 (0)	
	Odisha	0 (0)	
Forest road, culverts etc.		19 (76)	19 (76)
	TOTAL	50 (112)	50 (112)

Figures in brackets indicate data for the corresponding period of 2013.

Smuggling of drugs along Indo Pak border

813. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has sought Central Government's intervention on plugging the supply of drugs across the border;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that many narco smugglers are involved across the Indo-Pak border in the illicit drug trafficking through new innovative ways due to which it is becoming impossible to trap the culprits;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the details of stringent steps taken or proposed to be taken against the drug traffickers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government has *vide* letter dated 06.11.2012 urged that Border Security Force (BSF) authorities should step up the vigil along the borders and make earnest efforts to check the flow of Drugs across the International Border.

The matter was taken up with the BSF. BSF has informed that the following measures have been taken:

1. One additional unit *hitherto* earmarked for raising and deployment in the Eastern sector has now been relocated to Punjab Frontier and is in the process of deployment in Gurdaspur sector to strengthen the Border guarding operations in this sensitive sector.